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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1911.

MR. TAFT'S PLEA FOR THE TREATY.

In building the reciprocity treaty with Canada, President Taft was not influenced by merely local situations or temporary conditions. It is the best piece of constructive and statesman-like work he has ever done, and he has built this time on solid ground. "Let the agreement be adopted," said he yesterday to an interested and sympathetic audience at the Corn Show in Columbus, Ohio, "and in six months the farmers on the border who now have fears will rejoice in this great step toward closer business relations with our neighbors. The whole country, farmer, manufacturer, railroad company, middleman, warehouseman, all will be the gainers." The Republican theory of protection nowadays, as stated by Mr. Taft, is that taxation shall be limited to the difference between the cost of production in this country and the cost of production abroad, with an allowance of a reasonable profit to the American producer, which is an altogether vicious principle as this country has reason to know after more than a hundred years of protection; the only system of tariff taxation that can be defended is a tariff for revenue only, restricted by the actual needs of the Government economically administered, but in pressing his views yesterday, Mr. Taft said this very good thing about the reciprocity treaty:

"The principle of protection thus stated takes away the justification for any tariff whatever by way of protection on articles imported from a country where the conditions are as good as ours, and thus makes the cost of production substantially the same."

There does not appear to be any answer to that, except as the opponents of the treaty may argue in reply to Mr. Taft the "allowance of a reasonable profit to the American producer." Even such pettifoggery as that, however, should not deceive the people or the members of Congress into opposition to this first attempt at fair play any Republican administration has ever made. There is not a single valid objection that can be urged to this treaty, and when it reaches the Senate we hope with all our heart that the Democrats in that body will vote for it to a man. They have a chance now to do something really worth while in carrying out their own plans of making new markets for American products by taking off the tariff bridle.

KEEP THE STAGE CLEAN.

Why will men write nasty plays? After they are written, why will actors play them? After they are played, why will men and women go to see and hear them? Thursday night the Academy was packed with a representative audience composed of gentlemen and ladies and boys and girls of the most impressionable years, and "boarded and screamed its appreciation" of what was described by the dramatic critic of this newspaper yesterday as "a dirty and salacious performance has never been presented in Richmond." That was saying a good deal, and it was not said by a professional "reformer" or one who does not make a full allowance for human tendencies. It was a dirty play sugar-coated with the art, vulgar in its "situations" and suggestive in its text, and a house of men and women almost laughed their heads off because it was so exuberantly "funny" and sold things and suggested things which these delicate people would not talk about in their homes and which well-bred and self-respecting young men would not dream of even hinting to young women in good society.

Recently, Mayor Richardson would not permit another play of the same low-down sort to be played here, and he was criticized by some persons for such restraint upon art; but he deserved the thanks of the decent people of the community for his course, and we wish he would put his foot down, both feet, indeed, upon the whole brood of vicious plays that come to Richmond. The excuse that they have been played for a hundred or a thousand nights in New York or Chicago should not affect the situation in Richmond. When the hard times struck New York in 1907, we were told that thousands of women who had been living in elegant establishments were turned out of the community because the men had lost their money, but that is no reason why the same sort of thing should prevail in Richmond or any other respectable town. The fact that nasty plays have succeeded in New York—and succeeded, possibly, because there are so many people from the provinces in that town all the time—is no reason why they should succeed in Richmond.

The decent, self-respecting man should be supported by pulp and press as one of the greatest edu-

ational agencies of civilization; but the plays that are off-color, that appeal only to the lowest instincts of humanity, that are vulgar because they playwrights and the managers have found that vulgarity pays should be forbidden by law. We believe in free speech and in a free press; but license is not liberty.

THE PAPER-MAKING PIRATES.

A dispatch has been sent out by the Associated Press from Washington saying that Secretary Knox has written to Chairman Payne of the House Ways and Means Committee saying that an amendment to the wood pulp provision of the reciprocity agreement would not necessarily delay its ratification; but if an amendment in this particular would not delay the passage of the agreement why should amendment of any other or of all other sections or provisions of the agreement delay its passage? Why should the wood pulp provision particularly be the point of attack or disagreement? Why destroy the integrity of the agreement to meet the demands of the paper-making trust? The provision in the treaty as originally drawn is good enough for all practical purposes. Why not let it stand as it is? Who is to be benefited by changing its terms?

Alfred S. Hall, a Boston lawyer representing holders of the securities of the International Paper Trust, is said to have made some threats about taking the question into the courts if so and so is done, or if such and such is not done, and the Committee is said to have been staggered in contemplation of what might happen if he should actually proceed to carry out his dire purpose; but so far nobody has been hurt on our side, and nothing would be more than to get this International Paper concern into the courts. We do not think that the Congress need be greatly disturbed by what "the parties in interest" may say about the matter; the treaty as it stands in the original draft should be passed and passed without delay because new spooks are rising up out of the mist every day and at every turn.

We fear that somebody or other has been fooling with Secretary Knox and exciting his suspicions; we know that lawyers paid for their services have been hanging about the committee rooms and worrying the President with their special pleas and prophecies of disaster, punching holes in the agreement calling on "the interests" for reinforcements and threatening the innocents up at the Capitol; but the treaty as it was originally drawn is the best piece of constructive work Mr. Taft has done, and should go through without patching.

RILEY AND WICKERSHAM.

Thomas B. Riley was a special investigator for the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was charged that he abstracted a letter from the files in the United States District Attorney's office about a year ago and caused it to be printed without authority. This letter was written by Attorney-General Wickersham to District Attorney Wise about the frauds committed by the Sugar Trust. Riley, who had desk room in the office of Mr. Wise's personal stenographer, stole this letter and sold it to two magazines in New York for \$500 and \$250, respectively. It was also charged that Riley stole minutes of the meeting of the board of directors of the Sugar Trust, which the Government was holding as documentary evidence in the criminal proceedings it was bringing against the Trust under the Sherman law. Riley was further accused of having supplied Mr. Norcross or Mr. Hearst, or both, with some information about the railroads for rebating, which led to proceedings against them, and altogether he seems to have "made a good thing" of giving away the secrets of the Government. With Riley working in the office of Wise, after hours probably, and Kerby's industry in the Department of the Interior, it is enough to make the authorities feel a bit uneasy, and it is not to be wondered at that they have tried to make a terrible example of Riley.

There was a great hue and cry among the Yellows when the Wickersham letter was first published, and it would have been dangerous for him to go out at night, so completely had the idea been cultivated that he was standing in with the Sugar Trust, against the peace and dignity of the United States. Reading it over now, without excitement, we are inclined to think that it is really the best letter Wickersham ever wrote to anybody on any subject. Our chief regret is that it was written on Sunday—be exact, on "Sunday, June 27, 1909"—and that was very bad, we must admit; but there is really nothing in it of which Wickersham should be ashamed, except, as we have suggested, the day on which it was written. He ought to have been in his regular seat at the Presbyterian Church, instead of writing letters to Wise. Here is the full text of Wickersham's wickedness in this case:

Washington, Sunday, June 27, 1909.
My Dear Wickersham: I have just sent me the proof of a petition signed by Boyers, Milburn and Guthrie in support of their contention that the statute of limitations has run in favor of Moore, Parsons, Kiesel and Harrod. It is the only evidence that I have of the conspiracy were those referred to in the brief, I should think they were liable to be saved the bar of the statute. A strong effort will be made tomorrow to persuade the President to intervene, but aside from that, no indictment should be returned against any one if there is no reasonable ground to believe they can be sustained if, for instance, the offenses charged are clearly barred by the statute. I need hardly say this to you.

What I wish to impress upon you is that if you have any reasonable doubt in the matter, you either have to Grand Jury ask the Court for instruc-

tions, or, if that is not feasible, that you advise the department of the specific charges on which you rely to have the statute before actually having the indictments brought in. You may telephone either to me or to Mr. Ellis, if I should be out of the Department when you call on this point.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

We are sorry to let Wickersham get away, but the thing we can't understand is why any magazine should have paid Riley or anybody else any real money for a thing like that. Manifestly, the postage rates of the magazines should be increased; publishers who can waste their money on such "sensations" should pay the United States more for the privilege of going through the mails, if, indeed, they should be allowed to go through the mails at all.

There is Riley, however, and he was convicted yesterday and sentenced to imprisonment for six months. That is hard on Riley, of course, but if the thief should be punished, and we think he has gotten off light, why should not the receivers of the goods he stole also be punished? We should like to have a letter from Wickersham on this view of the case. It ought to be easy to convict them; doubtless Riley would be willing to turn State's evidence. As long as there are magazines and papers to buy this sort of goods, there will be Rileys to steal. If there is no Federal statute on the subject, this would be a good time to make one!

WORSE THAN WE THOUGHT.

Upton Sinclair has written a letter to the New York Evening Post expressing his dissatisfaction with Mr. Taft's treatment of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason. Warren was convicted of violating the postal statutes and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,500. Petitions were sent to the President asking for his pardon. He did not ask for pardon; but, according to Sinclair, he went "unbidden to the doors of the jail and asked in vain for admission." The President thought that he saw through the whole game and commuted the jail sentence of six months and reduced the fine of \$1,500 to \$100, "to be collected by civil process only." The President declines to make a martyr of Warren, and Sinclair protests "against President Taft's procedure as an outrageous case of pardon for political opinion." He does not see that if the President had allowed the sentence to stand he could be charged with an even more outrageous case of punishment for political opinion, and should have credit at least for having made a "martyr" of Warren without imposing upon him any of the material conditions of martyrdom.

"One concrete fact" has moved Mr. Sinclair, apparently, to his present protest, and he never loses an occasion to make a note of it, and here it is: "It was Fred Warren who suggested to me the writing of 'The Jungle,' who advanced the money to enable me to write it, and who first published it and brought it to the attention of the American people."

We did not know it was so bad as that, and if Mr. Taft has not actually signed Warren's pardon, he would be justified in letting the original verdict stand, or in ordering a new trial with this new count in the indictment. We could forgive Warren for what he said about former Governor Taylor, the fugitive from Kentucky; but if the President had known that Warren helped to put "The Jungle" on the market we do not see how he could have treated the editor with the least clemency.

SOME QUERIES IN TAXES.

When all the reports of the Tax Commission have been made up, even the least inattentive will appreciate the "humor of the situation." Schedule B, of the Virginia Tax Commission Interrogatory, shows some very remarkable variations in the valuation of certain classes of property in the several counties and cities of this State. Let us take three of the counties for illustration—Henrico, Norfolk and Roanoke.

In Henrico horses are returned for taxation at \$73.31, in Norfolk, at \$73.42, and in Roanoke, at \$61.56. We do not believe that it is possible for the horses of Norfolk to be worth 11 cents more per capita than the horses of Henrico. Then there are the cattle. In Henrico they are returned at \$28.06, in Norfolk at \$23.06, and in Roanoke at \$16.81. Here it will be seen that the cattle of Henrico are worth \$5 the head more than the cattle of Norfolk, and nearly \$5 the head more than in Roanoke. We thought they were worth a great deal more, but when it comes to goats, Henrico leads these three counties, the value of this most charming quadruped being \$2.91 in Henrico, \$2.18 in Roanoke, while the pauper goats of Norfolk are assessed at only \$1.55. In Henrico "vehicles" are assessed at \$72.43, in Norfolk at \$59.25 and in Roanoke at \$15.55. We have always thought that the vehicles of Henrico were worth more than that much money, but we are quite willing to believe that the assessment for Roanoke is about right, judging from the hacks that are to be found at the railroad station in Roanoke. When it comes to musical instruments, Norfolk leads, the assessment of such property in that county being \$164.19, in Henrico \$74.10 and in Roanoke \$55.

In the matter of clocks Norfolk is also ahead, the value of such time pieces in that county being \$6.76, in Henrico \$6.01 and in Roanoke \$2.25. These differences run through the entire table. The goats of Caroline county head the list, being valued there at \$7.50 the head, while in Southampton they are returned for taxation at 55 cents. But there are goats and goats! We do not know how these figures

can be "amicably adjusted" so as to suit the tax-dodging views of the several communities in the State, but some plan should be discovered that would make the assessment of property of this description uniform throughout the State. When the returns of the land values in the State are made up like differences will doubtless be discovered. All taxation should be uniform and equal if it is to be just taxation.

THE CHARGE AT SAN JUAN HILL.

Howard Chandler Christy has finished his picture of "The Charge at San Juan Hill," and has left the Colonel out of the scene altogether, as he should have done, seeing that the Colonel was not there, but at Kettle Hill full three miles away. When Verestehagin, the Russian, painted the picture of this battle, the Petersburg Index-Appeal says the Colonel went out to Fort Myer three times to pose for a place in the foreground; but that was only to give character to the painting and not to make it appear that he was, in fact, an incident of the event. Verestehagin followed the artistic sense, whereas Christy has confined himself and his brush to the facts, the Colonel having repeatedly declared that he was not in this charge. Some genius, however, ought to invent a picture of the time when the Colonel got one of the bloody Spaniards when he was running away. That would be not only fine art, but true history.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday night the Richmond Bar Association held its annual meeting. The attendance was unusually large—a most excellent indication of the success of the organization. The Association showed its fine temper and nice discrimination in the election of Edward M. Pilcher as president, and selected an able corps of other officers.

A bar association is really one of the most valuable assets of any community. In the ordinary sense of the word, such an organization is not aggressive, but it stands as a sort of immovable monitor to those of the legal profession who are tempted to depart from the straight and narrow path of ethical procedure. Upon the local bar association, in the last analysis, depend the tone and temper of the legal profession in a given locality. In the maintenance of legal ethics, in the diffusion of high ideals and right principles among lawyers, the bar association is a great power for good.

The Richmond Bar Association does not lag behind. In keeping alive the memory and the traditions of the genuine Virginia lawyer, it serves a noble purpose.

TOBACCO IN EUROPE.

From the ever interesting and informing pages of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports some new facts about tobacco in England and France are gleaned. The industry thrives across "the pond," as well as in this country.

In France the government has an absolute monopoly of the importation, manufacture and sale of tobacco in all its forms. This was brought about in 1810 by Napoleon, who created what is known as the "Tobacco Regie." The reasons given in the Imperial decree were that France needed more revenue, and it was estimated that tobacco would add about \$15,410,000 to the annual receipts from taxation.

This prediction was not fulfilled forthwith, though it was more than realized a little later. The revenues from tobacco have continued to increase as the practice of smoking has grown more general and as the consumption of high-grade cigars and cigarettes has augmented with the increased luxury of living and the constantly growing contingent of foreign residents more or less permanently in Paris.

From 1811 to 1814 the revenue from the Regie averaged \$12,155,000 the year. In 1810 the receipts from this source increased to \$18,325,000. In 1880 they had risen to \$37,635,000. In 1880 they were \$56,775,000. In 1900 the receipts were swelled to \$449,000,000. In 1909 the amount was \$54,002,425. The figures for 1910 are not yet available, but, judging from the fact that the tax on cigars, cigarettes and the better qualities of tobacco was increased during the past summer by about 20 per cent, it is to be expected that the year just ended will make a still greater financial showing.

How much of the gross receipts of the Regie are not profits—the excess over cost of raw material, manufacture and maintenance—is not made public, but it is stated on authority that the aggregate net profits derived by the French Government from the tobacco monopoly during 100 years (from 1811 to 1910) amounted to \$2,229,536,300.

The British Government Statistical Office has recently published figures as to the consumption of and expenditure for tobacco in the United Kingdom in 1909.

The value of the manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco entered for consumption in that year was \$127,986,906. If there be added to this the outlay for pipes, matches and smokers' sundries, which amounted in 1909 to \$2,965,568, the total will be \$130,952,474.

As compared with 1908, there was a decrease in the quantity consumed of 2,361,995 pounds, but an increase in the expenditure amounting to \$241,257. The decrease in manufactured tobacco amounted to 151,966 pounds, and in unmanufactured tobacco, 2,315,029 pounds.

The highest consumption in the United Kingdom in 1907, it being then about 2,657 pounds the individual, taking the whole population as a basis,

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In 1909 it fell to 1,875 pounds the individual. Of the amount paid for tobacco in 1909, the government received \$13,367,254.

The total cost per individual the year in 1909 was about \$2.96, and, counting a family as consisting of 4.62 persons (the census basis), the annual expenditure of such family was \$13.42, which amounts to a weekly expenditure of 25½ cents.

A BUNCH OF BENS.

Ben Hagood, who has been favorably mentioned as an available candidate for Vice-President on the next National Republican ticket, was looking after his fences in Richmond yesterday. He "declined to be interviewed," but we happen to know that he would not be unacceptable to the Southern wing of the party, and as there has been so much talk about the self-effacement of the South in national affairs and so many reproaches heaped upon it for this reason by the party now in power, but soon to be displaced by the Triumphant Democracy, there would seem to be especial fitness in Southern representation upon the National Republican ticket, and we know of no Southern Republican who would make a likelier looking political corpse than the very able and distinguished young South Carolinian who has been named for the second place on the ticket. Not that we would support him for this reason, but because we should like to have some personal acquaintance present at the obsequies in November next year.

If in the inscrutable providences with which elections occasionally fall out in this country, the Republican ticket should be elected, it would be far better, regarding the situation from a broad point of view, to have a Southern man as presiding officer of the Senate and heir apparent to the throne than some less patriotic nonentity from another part of the country. There have been a good many Bens in the larger national life—Ben Wade, Ben Harrison, Ben Butler, not to speak of Ben Tillman—why not Ben Hagood?

MY LADY NICOTINE.

Lord Decies and his bride are spending their honeymoon at Jekyll Island, off the Georgia coast, and a dispatch from Brunswick says that when the train stopped there on their arrival the other day My Lord and My Lady were at luncheon in the dining car, and after they had finished eating, that Lady Decies took her seat at the window in view of the crowd, took a cigarette from a jeweled case, lighted it and quietly began to puff, whereupon the crowd on the outside began to cheer; and this stuff has been telegraphed to the newspapers! It is hardly worth the tolls, but people will read it, and doubtless some earnest reformer will preach about it, or write about it, or talk about it as if it really happened. If the story be true, we are very sorry, indeed, to know that Lady Decies is given to the cigarette habit. It would be so much more manly if she would smoke a pipe or a cigar. The cigarette should be left entirely to the young fellows who hang around the street corners, and wear spats, and talk slang, and think they are having a good time. Why make a national affair of this very simple little old story of a man of means marrying a woman of wealth.

"Should avoid acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind" will have a rare significance in Scotland within a few months. There is to be a "homecoming week" in the Land of the Heather, and Scotsmen living in the United States and Canada will be invited to attend. Scottish corporations will join in the welcome. Scots from Australia and South Africa will be there—Scots from all over the world—and John Barleycorn and "us-quebaugh" will be there, too.

Tea and cocoa are being used more in England than ever before, which is unquestionably an indication that the suffragists are coming into their own. Tea, toast and the ballot, my masters!

It is not so stated in the society columns of the Washington papers, but it would not be surprising if the dinner given by Secretary Ballinger at Hauscher's Thursday night was a farewell entertainment. Now that the Secretary has been vindicated he should find it easy to lay aside the burdens of official station and go back to his home in Washington and grow up once more with that country.

Daily Queries and Answers
Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Zululand.
Will you please settle this argument? A claim is that a Zululand or a Zulu Island. B claims there is not.

M. A. Zululand is a territory north of Natal, British South Africa, separated from it by the Tugela River. After being administered as a protectorate from 1887 it was, in December, 1897, incorporated with Natal. Including incorporated and the Ingwavuma district it covers an area of 19,451 square miles, and had a population in 1900 of 185,000, the white population numbering about 10,000. Zululand is bounded by the Tugela River, the Tugela Bay, its coast lands are unhealthy, but the interior affords some of the finest pasture land in South Africa.

Duties of Toastmaster.
Can you offer me some suggestions about the duties of a toastmaster? The idea is to let each person give a toast, but I do not know a satisfactory way of introducing the speaker. I have a few anecdotes to intersperse, but I think this insufficient. I am cordially a reader of your paper, and therefore I am the liberty of asking you these questions.

This is for a party in celebration of Washington's Birthday, so probably you can give me something patriotic.

J. G. R. I cannot give you much advice to help you as toastmaster. Circumstances, persons and subjects prompt the introductory remarks. Your speech should be brief, and a little pleasant. This would necessitate a little preparation, and you could preface the introduction to comment on the preceding speaker. Much preparation cannot be made by a toastmaster as his remarks are usually upon the speaker who has preceded him, and following, usually a little humorous in character.

Annexation of Hawaii.

Kindly publish when Hawaii was annexed to the United States, and why it was annexed. I have not the date. Hawaii was annexed to the United States on August 12, 1898, and on June 30, 1900, the Hawaiian Islands were proclaimed as a territory. The Hawaiian Islands, under the terms of the new constitution, the leading citizens, mainly Americans, rose in 1893, and the Hawaiian Islands were proclaimed as a territory. The Hawaiian Islands, under the terms of the new constitution, the leading citizens, mainly Americans, rose in 1893, and the Hawaiian Islands were proclaimed as a territory.

NAPOLEON IS ALMOST FORGOTTEN IN FRANCE

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.
A NY expectations that Bonapartism in France has been strengthened by the marriage of Prince Victor Napoleon to the Princess of Belgium were disposed of in a rather signal fashion, on the anniversary the other day of the death of Napoleon III. The date has been always until now commemorated by a service at the Church of St. Augustine, at Paris, where the attendance on these occasions has dwindled each year. At the recent memorial service there were less than a hundred persons present, all told, and on realizing the paucity of the attendance, the police customarily stationed at the entrance of the sacred edifice to preserve order, withdrew. Those Bonapartists who put in an appearance were, of course, arrayed in black, and wore bunches of violets. But their attitude and looks gave but little evidence of regret for the imperial dead, since, when they emerged, passers-by, who were ignorant of the nature of the ceremony, and assumed that it was a funeral party, commented on the cheerfulness and even gaiety of the mourners.

In short, the ceremony has served to show how utterly dead is the cause of Bonapartism in France, and to what extent Napoleon III, has been forgotten by the people over whom he reigned for nineteen years, during which period Paris was the centre of the political gravity of the civilized world. Yet, had he not reappeared in 1873 to the fatal dose of chloral, which, despite his protests, was administered to him by Emperor Eugénie, acting in obedience to the wishes of the Emperor's mother, the long controversy caused by the restoration would have taken place two months later, March 20, having been ordered to free himself from the cruel physical tortures and agonizing pains which had placed him almost entirely helpless, and the military operations, and to put himself in thorough physical shape and energy for another year's duty. He had invited himself to the surgical operation at Chislehurst, which would have proved perfectly successful, had it not been for the instructions of Prince Bismarck.

All arrangements had been made for the restoration. Napoleon was to have left England secretly, to have landed by Colong-Bas, where all the Swiss, entering France by Annecy, were a regiment of cavalry was stationed, and by a colonel, and by officers who were devoted to the Bonapartist cause. From there he was to make his way to Lyons, where the garrison, and the entire military district, were to be commanded by General Bourbaki, an ardent Bonapartist, and whose sister, Mme. Le Breton, was the most faithful and devoted of all the Bonapartists. The Emperor Eugénie having accompanied her in her flight from Paris. It was anticipated that the march from Lyons to Paris would be quite as triumphant as that of Napoleon I. after his return from Elba, and arrangements had been made that the train which each day conveyed the Emperor and his family to the Chamber of Deputies from Paris to Versailles, where they then held their sessions, was to be stopped in the tunneling of the railway, and the Bonapartists were to be made prisoners.

Even a Cabinet had been organized. M. de Kératry, former prefect of police, and who had been related to the country as a frequent visitor, was to have been Minister of the Interior. Marshal MacMahon was to be Minister of War, and General Henry Wilson, Governor of Paris, fifty generals of the French army had pledged themselves to the conspiracy, which was strongly favored by the Russian and German ambassadors, in Paris, namely, Prince Orloff and Count Arnim—the latter acting in the matter contrary to the instructions of Prince Bismarck, but in accordance with those of Emperor Eugénie, and of all the so-called "Court Party" at Berlin. Count de Kératry, however, related to the country as a frequent visitor, was to have been Minister of the Interior. Marshal MacMahon was to be Minister of War, and General Henry Wilson, Governor of Paris, fifty generals of the French army had pledged themselves to the conspiracy, which was strongly favored by the Russian and German ambassadors, in Paris, namely, Prince Orloff and Count Arnim—the latter acting in the matter contrary to the instructions of Prince Bismarck, but in accordance with those of Emperor Eugénie, and of all the so-called "Court Party" at Berlin.

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